

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 5, starting at line 30, please amend the paragraph (which is paragraph [0030] of the published application) as follows:

With reference to Fig. 4, the decoding operation will be explained. A disk 801 with a BCA includes two transparent substrates, which are laminated with a recording layer 801a between them. The recording layer may either be a single layer 801a or include two recording layers 800a and 800b. If there are two layers, a BCA flag 922 is recorded in the control data of the first recording layer 800a, which is adjacent to the optical head 6. The flag 922 indicates whether a BCA is recorded or not. Because a BCA is recorded in the second layer 800b, the first recording layer 800a is focused on the first, and the optical head 6 is moved to the radial position of the control data 924 in the innermost edge of the ~~second~~ first recording area 919. The control data is main data, and has therefore been Eight to Fourteen Modulation (EFM), 8-15 or 8-16 modulated. Only when the BCA flag 922 in the control data is '1', a single/double layer switching part 827 focuses on the second recording layer 801b to reproduce the BCA. If the signal is sliced by a level slicer 590 at the general first slice level 915 as shown in Fig. 2c, it is converted into a digital signal. This signal is demodulated in the first demodulation part by an EFM demodulator 925, an 8-15 modulator-demodulator 926 or an 8-16 modulator-demodulator 927. An ECC decoder 36 corrects errors, if any, and outputs main data. The control data in the main data is reproduced and only if the BCA flag 922 is 1 is the BCA read. When the BCA flag 922 is 1, a CPU 923 orders the single/double layer switching part 827 to drive a focus adjustment part 828, switching the focus from the first recording layer 800a to the second recording layer 801b. At the same time, the optical head 6 is moved to the radial position of the second recording area 920, that is, for the DVD standard, the BCA is recorded between 22.3 and 23.5mm from the inner edge of the control

data. Then the BCA is read. Reproduced in the BCA area is a signal with a partially missing envelope as shown in Fig. 2c. By setting in the second level slicer 929 the second slice level 916 of which the quantity of light is smaller than that of the first slice level 915, it is possible to detect the missing parts of the reflecting portion of the BCA, and a digital signal is output. This signal is PE-RZ demodulated by the second demodulation part 930, and ECC decoded by an ECC decoder 930b so as to output BCA data, which is auxiliary data. Thus, the first demodulator 928, operative according to, 8-16 modulation demodulates and reproduces the main data, while the second demodulation part 930 operative according to PE-RZ modulation demodulates and reproduces the auxiliary data, that is, the BCA data.

Page 7, starting at line 20, please amend the paragraph (which is paragraph [0032] of the published application) as follows:

The modulating signal is recorded as pits by the 8-16 modulation mode, and a high frequency signal such as the high frequency signal part 933 in Fig. 5a is obtained. However, the BCA signal is a low frequency signal like low frequency signal part 932. This, if the main data complies with the DVD standard, it is a high frequency signal ~~932~~ 933 which is about 4.5MHz or less, shown in Fig. 5a, and the auxiliary data is a low frequency signal ~~933~~ 932 which is 8.92ms in period, that is, about 100kHz. It is therefore relatively simple to frequency-separate the auxiliary data with a LPF 943. A frequency-separating method 934 as shown in Fig. 4, including the LPF 943 can easily separate the two signals. In this case, the LPF 493, may be simple in structure.